

THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—238 [Editorial Rooms—242]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$1.00

Daily only, three months, \$2.50

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

with the popular belief that some Senators did speculate in Sugar Trust stock. If the Senate was as sensitive about its honor as it professes to be it would be glad to have the ugly rumors of the past week investigated, to the end that, if false, they may be so shown, and if true, the guilty Senators may be exposed. But senatorial courtesy is not constructed that way.

CONSOLATION FOR AGGRIEVED.

Not less than fifteen hundred Democrats in this vicinity are anxious to secure the less than twenty places which the new postmaster controls and which the new pension agent has assigned to Marion county when the changes can be safely made. In the nature of things, there will be not less than 1,480 disappointed and more or less indignant Democrats. Probably not many of the 1,480 rejected patriots read the Journal, but if the friends of the aggrieved persons who do read it will clip and send them this article they may furnish a soothing lotion for the proud flesh in their wounds. The Democrats who get the places in postoffice and pension office take the places of Republicans who have been there four years. The Republicans retiring have had four years of close work at moderate compensation, as employees of Uncle Sam work at the present time. The retiring Republicans, for the most part, have gained nothing by public employment, but, on the whole, have probably lost. They go out into the world at a time when the avenues of employment and business are closed. The Republicans who could not get places four or five years ago probably have occupation, and to that extent are better off than those who secured public employment for four or five years. Now, the twenty Democrats who so joyfully enter office during the next few years will surely walk out four years hence. For four years they will enjoy limited salaries, but when they are out of the job they will be no better off than they are now. On the other hand, the 1,480 rejected Democrats can hustle about for employment. The most persistent and intelligent will find something to do, and will be well established in some business when the twenty who got public places go out into the cold world without occupation, having, for all practical purposes, lost four years of their time. As for that portion of the 1,480 who cannot find employment of any kind by which to earn bread, they are unfit for public employment, as their inability to attach themselves to any remunerative business proves. In the ups and downs of parties the men, particularly the young and active men, who devote themselves to public place-holding for their bread have chosen a very precarious vocation.

CONGRESSIONAL SUICIDES.

It is not probable that Representative Jason B. Brown would have experienced much opposition to renomination if he had not become the dispenser of postoffices in the Third district. Here and there an aspirant might have appeared, but as a dispenser of seeds and franked Democratic speeches, and, withal, the creator of Democratic aspirations for office, they would not have been able to displace him in the affections of the local leaders even if fifty-dollar bills had not been offered to the clerks of primaries to make them zealous. But Mr. Brown assumed the prerogative of postoffice dispenser. He has ignored the Constitution, which makes him a legislator, and has claimed the right to exercise the powers of the President and Postmaster-general. In every postoffice which has any revenue he has claimed the privilege of placing his man, and the claim has been recognized until there are probably a couple of hundred Jason Brown postmasters in the Third district. When statesman Brown had these men appointed he was confident they could make his renomination not only sure, but easy. He believed that these appointees held the strings which pulled the primaries. Mr. Brown knows better now. He has discovered that where he has secured one reliable henchman by making him postmaster, he has created from five to a hundred foes who have walked the Third district with razors in their bootlegs to take the scalp of that very much blanketed "Jase Brown" because he did not make each of them or his friend postmaster. A couple of hundred postmaster henchmen can be useful, but they are no match for a thousand hungry Democrats who have seen the viands pass them. There are ten other Democratic Congressmen in Indiana who will be forced to meet just such foes at the polls, if not in conventions. In the voting booths these hundreds of disappointed and exasperated place-seekers will insert the dagger.

The wonder is that Representatives in Congress who have any sense will have anything to do with patronage. More able men have been lost to the Republican party, first and last, by attempting to dispense patronage than from any one cause. One would think that the House would vote unanimously for Mr. Bailey's bill to escape a responsibility which, sooner or later, injures the Representative who uses it. How much better for the members to endorse the papers of all the applicants as to their qualifications than become practically the appointing power.

THE CRITICISM OF DEMOCRATIC BUSINESS MEN.

The Journal has received the weekly circular of Messrs. Hambleton & Co., of Baltimore, bankers, which begins as follows: Men may and do differ in opinion on most subjects, but we take it that there is no room for a difference of opinion in regard to the fact that Congress is entirely responsible for the present depression of trade and commerce and for the distrust which prevails. We are satisfied that popular opinion is almost unanimous in placing the responsibility of the paralysis of business and the unemployment of labor upon the shoulders of Congress.

It cannot be said that Hambleton & Co. are Republicans, because the heads of the house are old-time and thorough-going Democrats, as positive as a Baltimore Democrat of Southern sympathies can be. The circular goes on:

If the protracted struggle over the tariff was for the upholding of some grand principle it might be endured with patience, but when we witness the efforts to legislate in the interest of localities and sections, regardless of the welfare of the whole people, and when we see the tariff bill hung up for weeks and months to the great harm of the country, such a spectacle is disgusting. As injurious as has been the everlasting tariff discussion and failure to settle the matter one way or another, it is scarcely

to be mentioned in comparison with the deadly effect of the attack upon the credit of the government and threatened debasement of the currency. The passage of the Bland silver seigniorage and silver coinage bill by the House and its probable passage by the Senate is a deadly sickness to witness the evident intention of the Bland bill through the Senate without any regard to the effect upon the credit of the government. There can be no possible excuse for such haste, and in view of the great danger to the credit of the nation and the fact that it becomes a law, and of the dishonesty of the measure, it is simply criminal that the Senate should pass it without taking time to consider it, and discussing it.

When a house composed of Democrats who would be delighted to applaud the policy of a Democratic Congress arraigns its Congress as do Hambleton & Co. in the above extract one may get an idea of the contempt in which that body is held by business men whose sympathies have not been intensely Democratic and Southern for generations. The last general clause of this circular is devoted to the Bland seigniorage bill. Since that eminent Democrat in New York city denounced the measure as the coinage of a vacuum there has not been so severe a criticism of that measure as the following from the circular of the Baltimore Democratic banking house:

The issuing of \$50,000,000 additional currency against the silver bullion in the treasury is a thing which is already planned for the security of notes outstanding and for the purpose of increasing the value of the \$50,000,000 less than \$10,000,000 worth of silver bullion which the coin mint is to issue. It is simply dishonest, and yet the Senate, controlled by the Democratic party, rushes through the bill without taking time to consider what it is doing and in the face of the protest of every leading financial institution in the country. Do the Senators for one moment suppose that the people, the merchants, the farmers, the business institutions, the corporations, the depositors who have many millions in the savings banks, or any man who owns property or securities, or who possesses anything, can approve of their action, or that they will support a party which is so openly dishonest? The bill will not only debase the currency, but it will also debase the character of the nation, which threatens to debase our currency and places the United States on a level with such countries as have become bankrupt under the withering blast of a fiat currency? How is it possible, under such conditions, to expect the nation to have confidence restored or business revived?

It would seem that the Morgans of Alabama, the Butlers of South Carolina, the Ramsons of North Carolina, the Gordons of Georgia, the Daniels of Virginia, and even the Blackburns of Kentucky and the Harrises of Tennessee might be influenced by such statements of Southern Democratic bankers if they were ignorant of the teachings of history and experience.

Now that colleges have their extensions for the information of the people it is very important that those who represent them should be accurate in their statements if they desire influence. It will not do for speakers whose themes have been examined by college professors to declare that one-tenth of our population "is submerged in festering slums," because in this day of encyclopedias and encyclopedic almanacs too many readers know that 6,200,000 of the inhabitants of the United States do not live in slums or "the rookeries called tenement houses." These outside people, who every year are coming to know more facts, know that with a population of 18,235,700 in 1890 in the cities of 10,000 and upwards, one-third of the whole do not dwell in the "festering slums" which "God's sunlight" cannot reach. It is bad enough as it is, but to make the number of the "submerged" one-tenth when it is probably less than one-twentieth cannot be excused, even in the interests of a captivizing rhetoric.

Water and Water Drinking. A great deal has been written first and last about the uses and abuse of water. The article itself is so universally prevalent and enters so largely into all the economies of life that it offers a tempting field for commentary of one kind or another. It is reasonable to conclude that nature's universal beverage for man must, in its pure state, be a perfect product, and it behooves him not only not to misuse it, but to seek to ascertain its best uses. The subject is intelligently treated in an article in the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette for March by Dr. J. H. Egbert, president of the American Society of Natural Hygienists. The point in the article that attracts attention, and which is the basis of the present article, is the fact that the water of animal origin is very contaminating to water, even in the smallest quantities, but this is in no sense true of the mineral matter held in solution by most water. This suggests an inquiry as to the specific or curative qualities of so-called mineral waters. It is not denied that some water possesses such qualities, but there is reason to believe that they are greatly exaggerated.

A well-known physician told the writer of this article that he had made a careful investigation of the water of the celebrated Hot Springs in Arkansas and was convinced that they contained no specific or medicinal quality whatever except their purity and healthfulness. The benefit of most of the persons who are benefited at Hot Springs would get the same benefit at home from a systematic hot-water treatment, united with out-door exercise, fresh air and abstention from bad habits. On this point Dr. Egbert's view is much the same. He says:

By far the greater portion of those who visit these health resorts gain more from systematic out-door exercise—as in walking and from the spring breeze than from the mineral addition which may exist in the waters. It is not the mineral which is the benefit, but the fact that the individuals are thus induced to indulge in healthful exercise in the open air, to bask in the sun, to breathe the fresh air, and to drink frequently and freely of water from the springs. The healthful effect of these resorts owe their chief curative powers. These are all important factors in the cure of many diseases, and we heartily recommend them to all let them be found at the springs, and as often possible, at home. We have positive knowledge of each and every ingredient in the waters of all famous springs, and even are informed as to the absolute quantities in which they are present, and yet if we could get any of the waters of the springs in the most noted springs in the world to be taken out of a spoon or medicine glass and poured into a glass of water, the benefit secured would be small in comparison to that gained to the individual by a trip to some resort where water (even common every-day spring water) would be consumed daily in large amounts.

As might be inferred from this Dr. Egbert is a strong believer in the free use of good fresh water, cold or hot. He thinks the ill effects of the use of water at meals have been greatly exaggerated, and that a moderate use of water while eating is not only not injurious but positively beneficial. But the water drunk at meals should not be ice cold, nor should it be very hot. It should be moderately cold, and slipped rather than quashed. The latter would seem to be a requirement of good manners as well as good hygiene, for it is not pleasant to see one drink at the table as if one were putting out a fire. As to the physiological action and beneficial effect of pure water, Dr. Egbert says:

The physiological action of liberal draughts of water upon the human body is not difficult to understand. It flushes the system, directly or indirectly bathes every tissue, dissolves and removes the products of tissue metamorphosis, stimulates the secretory glands of the body to healthy action, improves the capillary circulation, gives vigor and health to the skin, assists the kidneys in the removal of waste material and unloads the excretories generally, thus aiding tissue nutrition and beautifully regulating both destructive and reconstructive metabolism by keeping the cells and organs in the best condition for functional activity, unclouded by surrounding debris and able to perform their office work in the best possible manner. Since it only removes useless, worn-out matter from the economy, but paves the way for the reconstruction of new healthy material, it is obvious that water is highly essential to those processes by which vital energy and physical strength are daily renewed.

As to how much and how often a person should drink, Dr. Egbert has a crinkly theory to offer. He says with certain exceptions people should drink as often as they wish and as much as they want. In a healthy person the mere desire for water is a sign that the system needs it. The more heated, the more thirsty or the more tired a person is the slower he should drink, and as a general rule, the habit of drinking slowly is preferable to that of gulping down quantities of water in large draughts. Dr. Egbert does not regard ice water as injurious in itself; on the contrary, a moderate amount of it, properly taken, is both refreshing and beneficial. But it may have very injurious effects if drunk immediately after a meal, or when overheated, or fatigued. The rationale of drinking in the morning a glass or two of water, warm or cold, is thus explained:

During the hours of repose the mucus secreted by the membrane lining the alimentary canal, the stomach, the intestines, coating their walls with a thick, tenacious layer. Food entering the stomach, the mucus is broken up and will become more or less covered by this tenacious coating and thus be for a time prevented from the normal action of the digestive ferments. Moreover, during sleep the stomach contracts so as to assume a spherical form, the lining membrane becomes puckered or thrown into folds, and, as already stated, coated with mucus. The normal condition in the morning before breakfast is in a proper condition to receive and digest food. What should be done? A glass or two of water—warm or cold, as preferred—should be taken immediately before the meal. This will cleanse the stomach, break up the mucus, and prepare the alimentary canal for the reception of food. Add to this a light exercise—such as, for example, a turn around the yard if the weather be pleasant, or a walk in the park, or a ride before eating, to stimulate the general circulation and to facilitate the flow of the blood, the capillaries of the digestive organs, and we have a plan which will not only engender health, comfort and vigor, but will cure many cases of dyspepsia, and morning headache.

No article on the merits of water would be complete without referring to the use of hot water as a remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion and nervousness. Such cases are often surprisingly benefited. A cup of hot water regularly drunk just before each meal will often cure obstinate cases of dyspepsia, and taken before retiring it is an excellent remedy for sleeplessness and nervousness.

The North Vernon Republican notices the death in that place of Mrs. Mary A. Prather, widow of the late Col. H. Prather, who was widely known throughout the State. The deceased was one of the pioneer women of Indiana, having been born in Clark's grant, now Clark county, in 1815. Her husband was lieutenant colonel of the 18th Indiana Volunteers, and several of their sons served in the Union army. The oldest son, Allen W., was colonel of the One-hundred-and-twentieth Indiana Volunteers; Uriah C. was captain of Company E, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers; Alonzo S. was lieutenant Company B, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; William B. was sergeant Company K, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteers; Leander H. was lieutenant Company K, One-hundred-and-twentieth Indiana Volunteers; Walter S. and John Q. were privates in Company B, One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers.

The Supreme Court of Vermont handed down a decision last week which is of more than ordinary general interest. In 1882 a liquor seller of White Hall, N. Y., sent liquor into Vermont in jugs by express, contrary to the laws of Vermont. He was arrested, and pleaded guilty to 307 sales, on which he was fined \$5,150 and costs, and ordered to the workhouse for two months. He appealed to the Supreme Court of Vermont, which sustained the court below; he then appealed to the United States Court, which, after a long delay, returned the case for want of jurisdiction, and now the Supreme Court of Vermont confirms the action of the court below. The court holds that the express company was the agent of the seller, not of the buyer, and there is nothing "cruel" in such a penalty when it has been augmented by so many violations of the law. The case has been eleven years going from one court to another.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says "it will be news to nearly everybody in the State that Kentucky asphalt has been laid upon the streets of at least one city for some years," and it adds that Kentucky asphalt has passed the experimental stage. It will probably be news to most persons outside of the State that Kentucky produces asphalt. Properly speaking it is not asphalt, but asphalt rocks, or sandstone impregnated with bitumen. That it is a good paving material seems to be shown by the fact that there are several miles of streets with it in the city of Louisville, and that contracts have been let for laying two hundred thousand dollars' worth more in that city during 1894.

The new cars on Pennsylvania street are very handsome and in keeping with the equipment of other lines. It is an arrangement can be effected now whereby these cars can be made to run with reasonable frequency and at regular intervals the people up North Pennsylvania street may be happy yet.

There is quietly practicing medicine in Hoboken a venerable Hebrew physician whose services as a patriot in 1848 are commemorated by imposing monuments in several Hungarian cities. The old gentleman has been over to look at these memorial tributes, and he keeps photographs of them at home.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.
The Fate of Truth.
"Oh, prithee, father, can you tell why Truth should hide within a well?"
The old man scratched his chin and said, "She's had such mighty good success in fighting lies, I rather guess."
She went to seek her head."

His Sole Regret.
"You are not afraid to die, are you?" asked the weeping watcher by the bedside.
"No," whispered the chronic kicker, "but it does worry me to think that I shall soon be with the silent majority when all of my life I have so enjoyed being in the noisy minority."

Sure Sign.
Watts-Tobson must be awfully afraid of his wife. He is always telling us how she will give him fits if he don't hurry home.
Potts—That's the best sign in the world that he is not afraid of her at all. The man who is hessed by his wife never says a word about it.

Covorkers.
"My son," said the sage, laying his gnarled and hairy hand on the shoulder of the youth, "it is plain to see that you are in that condition of admiration for your own imagined greatness that the flippant designate under the term of being stuck up."

Bananas and the Wilson Bill.
Philadelphia Inquirer.
Banana importers do not like the idea of a duty of 20 per cent on the fruit. They say that a bunch of this fruit costs \$1, and if the clause in the Wilson bill is adopted the cost of a bunch will be increased to \$1.20. This provision is in favor of the Florida and California orange growers, and will result in the competition of this luscious fruit.

Breackinridge's Joke.
Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.
Colonel Breackinridge was very fond of allying duty to pay a bill. He was in his conversation with Mrs. Blackburn.

Earned the Name.
Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.
Members of the upper-house object to being called sugar-coated Senators.

Worcester Spy.
When, last Tuesday, ex-President Harrison stood before an audience of four hundred professors and students of Stanford University, he was introduced as professor by President Jordan, who said it was a significant fact that the man who was once responsible head of our great government did not feel it beneath him to become a teacher. The President might have added that this was the first time in the world in which one who had been the head of the Nation had ever accepted a professorship in an educational institution. The fact that General Harrison has done this, and that his act has been universally commended by his fellow-countrymen, must, however, have more significance to the people of other lands than to Americans, for, in them, public office gives dignity to the holder, whoever he may be or whatever his character or attainments; while in this country a man upon whom a high office is conferred is not thereby removed from the mass of the people and made greater than they.

The Bland Bill.
The Bland seigniorage bill, which has passed the House, and is now before the Senate, is as follows:
Section 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cause to be coined as fast as possible the silver bullion in the treasury, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion, and the issuing of treasury notes therefor, and for other purposes," to the amount of the gain or seigniorage of such bullion, to wit, the sum of \$5,555,681, and such bullion shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, if he deems it expedient, may demand it, issue silver certificates in excess of such bullion, provided that said excess shall not exceed the amount of the seigniorage as herein authorized to be coined.

Sec. 2. That, after the coinage provided for in the first section of this act, the remainder of the silver bullion purchased under the assurance of said act of July 14, 1890, shall be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars as fast as possible, and the coin shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. That as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes the notes shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled and destroyed in amount equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage herein provided for, and silver certificates shall not be issued in the manner now provided by law; provided, that this act shall not be construed to change existing law relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued under said act before January 1, 1891. That the money is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

The Universal Hymn.
(For School Board Hymnals—Adapted to Modern Educational Requirements.)
Arise, my soul! if thou wilt—
And, vaguely vocal, thank
For all the blessings of my lot
The Unknown Eternal Blank!

I thank the—Streak of Azure Haze
That on my birth has smiled,
And made me, in post-Christian days,
A happy school-boy child.
I was not born, as myriads were,
In ages dark and old,
And taught to pray a pious prayer,
Or sing a holy hymn.

I was not born a little slave
To formula and creed,
Or taught that Heaven must light the
Grave.
Or God-love banish greed.
I was not born where priests might roam
And teach the childish band
To sing about our Heavenly Home
Or of that Happy Land.

Mere dogma muddles up the mind
And leaves it in a mess;
Religion surely was designed
To make our freest men less.

Secular matters make our joys,
And facts are our religion;
Do we turn out good girls and boys?
Good heavens! What is "Good?"

Through all the periods of my life
One goodness I'll pursue;
With rare "good" things this world is rife
I'll try to get a few.
—London Punch.

Nobody Wanted Grover.
New York Press.
"How much am I offered for Grover Cleveland?" said the auctioneer in an up-town sale-room yesterday. "There was a large audience cheerfully bidding for bric-a-brac and lamps, when a white marble bust bearing the smiling face of Grover Cleveland, somewhat refined by contact with the sculptor's chisel, was put on the pedestal. The auctioneer then asked: 'Who would like to buy this? I'll tell you the truth about that bust. It was bought by a lady to present to her son and he would not touch it. I was a Republican. She brought it to me and asked me to get what I could for it. It is a fine piece of work, the Italian artist. Come, now; start it. How much? What will you give me to start it? Dead silence for half a minute. Then someone said: 'It is worth anything? You don't want it. All right. Take it away. And look here—this is the man behind the curtain. I don't send me out anything like that again.' The offense was not repeated."

Inconsistent.
Boston Journal.
It is rather inconsistent for Mr. Cleveland's friend and neighbor, Congressman Lockwood, of Buffalo, to vote for the Wilson bill and at the same time to urge the passage of a law preventing Canadians from crossing the border to work in American shops and factories. If free trade in merchandise is a good thing, why is not free trade in labor a good thing, also?

Breackinridge's Joke.
Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.
Colonel Breackinridge was very fond of allying duty to pay a bill. He was in his conversation with Mrs. Blackburn.

Earned the Name.
Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.
Members of the upper-house object to being called sugar-coated Senators.

Worcester Spy.
When, last Tuesday, ex-President Harrison stood before an audience of four hundred professors and students of Stanford University, he was introduced as professor by President Jordan, who said it was a significant fact that the man who was once responsible head of our great government did not feel it beneath him to become a teacher. The President might have added that this was the first time in the world in which one who had been the head of the Nation had ever accepted a professorship in an educational institution. The fact